tice-Rate-Increase-Rerating.

The claim was adjudicated in 1889 claimant refused or neglected to receive the pension certificate, and his name to lead the advance, you rapidly purstricken from the roll of pensioners at the expiration of three years. A claim for restoration was filed in 1894. When this claim came up for consideration it was found that the former action was unwarranted and that a special examination was required. The claim was readjudicated in 1904, with the allowance of \$2 per month from the date of original filing, and \$6 from in accord with the rules of practice and fully warranted by the facts presented. (25. 9-25-'95.)

dex Finger-Commencement.

Claimant was originally pensioned from date of discharge in 1865 for "loss of index finger," although as a matter of fact the finger was amputated beyond the proximal joint. For this into the proximal joint. For this into the enemy's works.

"On the 22d, in pursuance of the organism and the enemy's works.

"On the 22d, in pursuance of the department, you assaulted the enemy's defenses in front at 10 a. m., and within 30 minutes had made a lodgment and planted your colors upon two of his bastions. This partial success called into exercise the highest heroism, and from an earlier date.

1. Invalid pensions were never allowed or allowable from the date of incurrence of disability in service. 2. After extended research and in-

quiry at this time the Department is unable to ascertain when the Office rate of \$3 per month for loss of an index finger was adopted. The exact dates of the earlier rulings in regard to the were governed by specified dates, are

The Department can see no reain accordance with the practice prevaildisturb former ratings of pension where it does not appear that a manifest error, either of law or of fact, about point, would have probably insured sucwhich there can be no dispute, was involved. (See 5 P. D., 199.)

by Office practice were adopted merely as a matter of necessity for use in the had been adjudicated prior to their adoption. (26. 9-25-'05.)

Slaves became freemen in Louisiana

at date of the adoption of the Constitution, July 23, 1864, and not upon the promulgation of the Proclamation of Emancipation, Jan. 1, 1863. (27. 9-

Pathological Sequenc-Catarrh-Disease of Stomach-Disease of Liver and Intestines-Death Cause.

The soldier was a pensioner on acdeafness. His death is shown to have been due to disease of stomach, liver and intestines, and no pathological rebetween said catarrh and the fatal dismilitary service. (28. 9-25-'05.)

The claimant is pensioned at the second grade, \$30 per month, on account rheumatism and resulting general debility and disease of heart. He is not shown to be entitled to increase to \$50 per month, the rate provided in of securing any permanent advantage. said act for pensioners who are disabled by pensionable affections "to such periodical, though not regular and constant, personal aid and attendance of

precautionary attendance, which is evidently all that the claimant requires or receives, does not bring any case within the purview of the statute. Both aid and attendance, frequent and periodical, must be required in order to entitle a claimant to said rate of pension. (30. 9-25-'05.)

Division of Pension-Act of March 3, 1899-Desertion. The Special Examiner in this case is

shown to have performed his duties gratulatory Order of Gen. McClernand,' fairly, justly and impartially, and no exceptions were taken to any of his rulings by claimant or her attorney, both of whom were present at the examina-

The evidence in the case shows that claimant, by her refusal to cohabit with justification, and her wilful and malicious destruction of his property, was the party mainly at fault for the separation of which she complains. The duties of the wife, as wife, form and corps will not be humbugged by such constitute the consideration for the stuff. husband's liability for her maintenance. (31. 9-25-'05.)

The 1st La. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to have you say something about the 1st La. Cav. It was in all of the engagements in Banks's Red River complacently paints himself; but it is barely possible the order is a genuine in Louisiana. I was transferred to it from the 110th N. Y. when Banks first came to New Orleans. I will swear that I saw tears in Banks's eyes when was getting the Thirteenth Corps to of the Commanding General. hold the rebels back until the Nineeenth Corps could come up. My company was in the advance from the time we left Natchitoches until the fight at

New Orleans from August, 1862, to De- styled an order, is not an order. It cember, 1863. The 2d La. Cav. was orders nothing, but is in the nature of consolidated with it Sept. 7, 1864. The an address to soldiers, manifestly deregiment was mustered out Dec. 18, signed for publication for ulterior poli-1865. The first Colonel was Harai tical purposes. It perverts the truth Robinson, who was discharged Sept. 1, to the ends of flattery and self-glorifi-1865. Lieut.-Col. Algernon S. Badger cation, and contains many untruths, was in command of the regiment when it was mustered out, and brevetted Col- hood. It substantially accuses Gen. Mconel. The regiment lost three officers killed in battle, but the reports of the enlisted men who were killed and died of disease are not available. The regiment belonged to the Nineteenth Corps, Army of the Gulf .- Editor National

The 34th Win.

WAR OF THE REBELLION

Expelling the enemy's pickets from Bolton the same day, you secured and held that important position. "On the 16th you led the advance, in three columns upon three roads, against parents on account of the service and Edwards Station. Meeting the enemy on the way in strong force, you heavily engaged him near Champion's Hill, and Restoration-Fraud and Mistake-Prac- after a sanguinary and obstinate battle, with the assistance of Gen. McPherson's Corps, beat and routed him, takand a rate of \$4 per month allowed; ing many prisoners and small-arms and several pieces of cannon. Continuing sued the enemy to Edwards Station, capturing that place, a large quantity of public stores, and many prisoners.

Night only stopped you. "At day-dawn on the 17th you resumed the advance, and early coming upon the enemy strongly intrenched in laborate works, both before and behind Big Black River, immediately opened with artillery upon him, followed by a March 2, 1895. This action was fully daring and heroic charge at the point of the bayonet, which put him to rout, leaving 18 pieces of cannon and more than 1,000 prisoners in your hands. sented. (25. 9-25-'95.)

Rerating—Practice—Rates—Loss of In-had constructed a bridge across the Big

Black, and had commenced the advance upon Vicksburg. "On the 19th, 20th and 21st you confrom date of discharge in 1865 for "loss tinued to reconnoiter and skirmish un-

pension for the so-called loss of index into exercise the highest heroism, and finger, contending that the claimant was only gained by a bloody and proshould be allowed \$3 per mouth from tracted struggle; yet it was gained, and the date of receiving the wound to April 3, 1884, and \$4 per month thereafter, being evidently unaware that the last named rate of our army. For nearly eight hours, unamed rate claimant received the last-named rate der a scorching sun and destructive fire, you firmly held your footing, and only withdrew when the enemy had largely massed their forces and concern their attack upon you. How and why their attack upon you. How and be the general assault failed it would be useless now to explain. The Thirteenth Army Corps, acknowledging the good intentions of all, would scorn indulgence in weak regrets and idle criminations. According justice to all, it would only rates fixed by Office practice, if they defend itself. If, while the enemy was massing to crush it, assistance was asked for by a diversion at other points, 3. The Department can see no reason for disturbing the original action what in one case Maj.-Gen. Grant had in this case, which was evidently taken specifically and peremptorily ordered, namely, simultaneous and persistent ating at the time. As stated in numerous tack all along our lines until the ene decisions, the Department declines to my's outer works should be carried, point, would have probably insured suc-

"Comrades, you have done much, yet 4. In many instances the old rates something more remains to be done given in the earlier tables of rates fixed | The enemy's odious defenses still block your access to Vicksburg. Treason still rules that rebellious city, and closes the future adjudication of claims. Such Mississippi River against rightful use rates cannot be applied to claims which by the millions who inhabit its sources and the great Northwest. Shall not our flag float over Vicksburg? Shall not Marriage - Louisiana - Slaves-Eman- the great Father of Waters be open to lawful commerce? Methinks the em-Claimant and soldier, former slaves, is, 'It shall be so.' Then let us rise to were ceremonially married in Louisiana the level of a crowning trial. Let our after emancipation. Claimant during common sufferings and glories, while servitude "took up" with a slave con- uniting as a band of brothers, rouse us sort with whom she lived until July, to new and surpassing efforts. Let us 1863. The evidence fails to show mar-ital cohabitation between them after "I join you, comrades, in your symemancipation. Said slave marriage therefore constitutes no impediment to ther subsequent marriage to soldier according to the laws of Louisiana. and order, liberty and justice, with the honored martyrs of Monmouth and

Bunker Hill? 'John A. McClernand, Major-General, Commanding.'

It is impossible to defend this order brother commanders and their soldiers are highly irritating and unsoldferlike. count of catarrh of head and resulting Gen. McClernand's troops, bravely as any farther into the enemy's lines than lation is demonstrated to have existed those of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and there was no massing of the ease, and said disease is not shown to of pressure from the rest of the line. have been otherwise due to the soldier's Gen. McClernand's call for reinforcements was not at all justified, because Ald and Attendance-Rate-Act of July he had not employed all of his own troops, as Grant had urged, and when help was sent him from the other corps he wantonly sacrificed them in sending them upon an unsupported attack against one of the strongest parts of the enemy's line. In this he wasted a number of valuable lives without a hope No wonder that the explosive Sherman wrote the following fiery letter to Army

McClernand's order: Sherman's Letter.

Headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, Camp on Walnut Hills, June 17, 1863. Lieut.-Col. John A. Rawlins, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the

"Sir: On my return last evening Snyder's Bluff, Gen. Blair, who commands the Second Division of my corps, our best officers and men. called my attention to the inclosed publication in the Memphis Evening Bulletin of June 13, instant, entitled 'Con-

"If the order be a genuine production and not a forgery, it is manifestly addressed not to an army, but to a constituency in Illinois, far distant from the scene of the events attempted to be described, who might innocently be induced to think Gen. McClernand the sagacious leader and bold hero he so one, and was actually read to the regiments of the Thirteenth Army Corps. in which case a copy must have been sent to your office for the information

"I beg to call his attention to the re quirements of General Orders, No. 151, of 1862, which actually forbids the pub-Sabine Crossroads. My Colonel and most of the officers were wounded that writer to be laid before the President day.—Justin McCarthy, 1st La. Cav., of the United States for dismissal. The The 1st La. Cav. was organized at nically a letter or report, and though Pherson and myself with disobeying the orders of Gen. Grant in not assaulting on May 19 and 22, and allowing on the latter day the enemy to mass his forces against the Thirteenth Army Corps alone. Gen. McPherson is fully able to answer for himself, and for the

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give a short sketch of the 34th Wis., and greatly oblige an old reader The National Tribune? The National Tribune? In the different points, the enemy's knows his plans and orders, sees with few of the men succeeded in getting in, it most assuredly was his own fault and three different points, the enemy's knows his plans and orders, sees with few of the men succeeded in getting in, it most assuredly was his own fault and three different points, the enemy's knows his plans and orders, sees with few of the men succeeded in getting in, it most assuredly was his own fault and try's honor, and not from the narrow and contracted circle of a subordinate mander. Each corps commander had

A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week.

A Fighting Regiment.

THREE HUNDRED FIGHTING REGIMENTS.

FOURTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

FIRST JERSEY BRIGADE - WRIGHT'S DIVISION - SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. JAMES H. SIMPSON: EM. P., B. A., BYT. BRIG. GEN. U. S. A. (3) COL. WILLIAM C. BIRNEY; BVT. MAJOR-GEN. U. S. V. (2) Col. WILLIAM H. HATCH (Killed). (4) COL. EDWARD L. CAMPBELL; Byt. Brig. GEN. U.S. V.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	- Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
ield and Staff	2	. 1	3				23
Company A	1	15	16	1 1	10	10	208
В		17	17	1 34 .	9	9	198
C		16	16	1 .	10	10	204
D		- 19	19	100	9	9	193
Е		13	13.	11 . 1	11	11	162
F		14	14	11.	7 ~	7	187
G		14	14	13 .	16	16	178
н			15	* I	10	11	177
I		15	18	1	9	10	165
к	2	- 14	16		12	12	172
Totals		156	161	2	103	105	1,867

Original enrollment, 909; killed, 131; percentage, 14.4.

Total of killed and wounded, 588; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 27.

보이를 하면 되었다. 보이는 등 없다는 사람들이 보고 있는데 그 살이 없다.			
BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES. K.&1	
Picket, Va., Oct. 28, 1861	1	Spotsylvania, Va	31
Gaines's Mill, Va	52	Cold Harbor, Va	6
Manassas, Va	2	Snicker's Gap, Va	I
Crampton's Gap, Md	12	Winchester, Va	2
Antietam, Md		Opequon, Va	5
Fredericksburg, Va	11	Cedar Creek, Va	5
Wilderness, Va	27	Fall of Petersburg, Va	5

Present, also, at West Point; Seven Days Battle; Chantilly; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

Notes .- Organized at Trenton, and mustered in August 19, 1861. It left the State the next day, proceeding to Virginia where it was assigned to the famous Jersey Brigade, then under command of General Kearny. The brigade was encamped in Virginia for several months, engaged on picket duty and in perfecting its drill and discipline. On March 7, 1862, it broke camp and participated in the advance on Manassas. In April, the brigade embarked for the Peninsula, and upon the evacuation of Yorktown sailed up the York to West Point where it disembarked and was present at the action which occurred there. At Gaines's Mill the regiment, in company with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, held its ground after all other troops had fallen back, and being surrounded was forced to surrender; the casualties were 45 killed, 103 wounded, and 437 captured or missing. The Jersey Brigade distinguished itself in Slocum's brilliant and victorious charge up the mountain-side at Crampton's Gap, the brigade being commanded by General Torbert; the loss in the Fourth was 10 killed and 26 wounded. At First Fredericksburg the regiment lost 9 killed, 35 wounded, and 36 missing; Colonel Hatch was mortally wounded there. In the fighting at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, the regiment lost 23 killed, 139 wounded, and 23 missing; total, 185. A large number of recruits and conscripts were received in the latter part of 1864, but the most of them joined after the fighting was about over.

n any way. Several of its main state- orders were obeyed than Gen. McClerments are misleading, with some actual- nand, who was nearly three miles off; y false, and the implications upon his that Gen. McClernand never saw my lines; that he then knew, and still knows, nothing about them, and that from his position he had no means of they had fought, had not penetrated knowing what occurred on this front. Not only were the assaults made at the time and place and in the manner prescribed in Gen. Grant's written orders, assault on the 22d began, when my Blair's whole division was deployed o the assault, and all my field artillery were in good position for the work, Gen. Grant showed me a note from Gen. McClernand, that moment handed had carried three of the enemy's forts. over the stronghold of Vicksburg, asking that the enemy should be pressed a degree as to require frequent and Headquarters immediately upon reading at all points lest he should concentrate on him. Not dreaming that a Majorment make a mere buncombe com-Smith's and Mower's Brigades to renew

> "I would never have revealed so un welcome a truth had Gen. McClernand, peur sans reproche. Though born a in his process of self-flattery, confined warrior, as he himself stated, he has himself to facts in the reach of his own evidently forgotten one of the most eswith a request that I should notice it, lest the statements of fact and inference contained therein might received ence contained therein might received he seems not to comprehend. In cases guarding his own rights with zealous isfaction to notice such a catalogue of are not common, and are only resorted

an assault.

even more scorelingly than the hottertempered Gen. Sherman. He said: Headquarters Seventeenth Army Corps, Department of the Tennessee, near changing or massing of the enemy from Vicksburg, Miss., June 18, 1863.

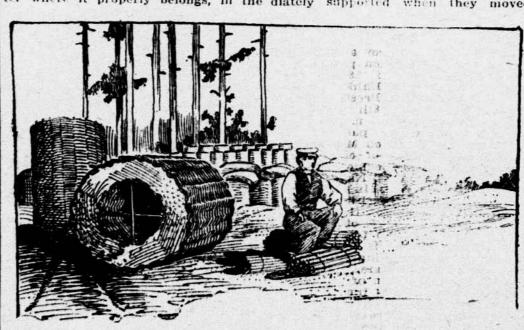
Maj.-Gen. Grant, Commanding De partment of the Tennessee. "General: My attention has just been called to an order published in the Missouri Democrat of the 19th instant, ficulty of getting close up to them under enemy against him because of a tack but about 3 p. m., five hours after the purporting to be a congratulatory order cover, and the determined character of from Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand to the assailed. storming party lay against the exterior his command. The whole tenor of the slope of the bastion on my front, and order is so ungenerous, and the insinuations and criminations against the other close up to the parapet, ready to spring corps of your army are so manifestly at variance with the facts, that a sens duty to my command, as well as the verbal protest of every one of my diviion and brigade commanders against him by an orderly, to the effect that he allowing such an order to go forth to the public unanswered, require that and that the flag of the Union waved should call your attention to it. After i careful perusal of the order, I cannot help arriving at the conclusion that it was written more to influence public sentiment at the North and impress the General would at such a critical mo- public mind with the magnificent stratgy, superior tactics, and brilliant deeds munication, I instantly ordered Giles A. of the Major-General commanding the Thirteenth Army Corps than to conthe assault under cover of Blair's Divi- gratulate his troops upon their wellrion and the artillery, deployed as be- merited successes. There is a vainfore described, and sent an Aid to Gen. gloriousness about the order, an in-Steele, about a mile to my right, to genious attempt to write himself down from an inspection of the new works at convey the same mischievous message, the hero, the master mind, giving life whereby we lost, needlessly, many of and direction to military operations in this quarter, inconsistent with the high-

certainly gives me no pleasure or sat-dertainly gives me no pleasure of sat-addresses by subordinate commanders ers.

"It little becomes Maj.-Gen. McClercredence from an excited public. It of repulse and failure congratulatory care, at all times renders justice to oth--such an effusion of vain- to by week and vain men to shift the nand to complain of want of co-operapensioner as his wife, without legal glory and hypocrisy; nor can I believe burden of responsibility from their own tion on the part of the other corps in Quinby's Division, with the gallant and

toned principles of the soldier, sans

Gen. McClernand ever published such to the shoulders of others. I never the assault on the enemy's works on the an order officially to his corps. I know make a practic of speaking or writing 22d ultimo, when 1,218 men of my too well that the brave and intelligent of others, but during our assault of the command were placed hors de combat soldiers and officers who compose that 19th several of my brigade command- in their resolute and daring attempt to ers were under the impression that Mc-carry the positions assigned to them, Clernand's Corps did not even attempt and fully one-third of these from Gen. "In the congratulatory order I re- accomplished Col. George B. Boomer at The Makers want Everyone to Try nark great silence on the subject. Mere- their head, who fell in front of his own by to satisfy inquiring parties, I should lines, where they were left (after being \$1.00 PAIR FREE like to know if McClernand's Corps did sent two miles to support him) to susor did not assault at 2 p. m. of May 19, tain the whole brunt of the battle from as ordered. I do not believe it did, and 5 p. m. until after dark, his own men being recalled. If Gen. McClernand's "With these remarks I leave the mat-lassaulting columns were not immeer where it properly belongs, in the diately supported when they moved



MAKING GABIONS AT VICKSBURG.

Fifteenth Army Corps I answer that on May 19 and 22 it attacked furiously, at hands of the Commanding General, who against the enemy's intrenchments, and

Magic of Gen. Grant's written orders; that on both days we planted our colors and contracted circle of a subordinate on the setterior slope and kept them show and Milwaukee in December, 1882, so serve nine months, and mustered out with into the form the notice, and is filled with into the spection, knows this truth; that tens of the regiment. It was composed of trafted men, and put in its term of serven, who was mustered out with spection, knows this truth; that tens of the regiment. It was composed of trafted men, and put in its term of serven, serven

the natural and artificial obstacles to be overcome, but the difference in time was not great enough to allow of any one part of the line to the other. "The assault failed, not, in my opin-

ion, from any want of co-operation or bravery on the part of our troops, but from the strength of the works, the dif-"Very respectfully, your obedien ervant, Jas. B. McPherson,

ervant, "Major-General."

McClernand Relieved. Before Gen. Grant took any action

he sent the following note to Gen. Mc Clernand: 'Headquarters Department of the Ten

nessee, 'Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 17, 1863. 'Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps. "General: Inclosed I send you what

purports to be your congratulatory address to the Thirteenth Army Corps. I would respectfully ask if it is a true situation, with an accumulation of forcopy. If it is not a correct copy, fur- midable difficulties which threatened nish me one by bearer, as required both his annihilation. by regulations and existing orders of the Department.

"Very respectfully,
"U. S. Grant, Major-General." Headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps

June 13, 1863. "Maj.-Gen. Grant: I have just re turned. The newspaper slip is a cor-

CURED THROUGH THE FEET

Every drop of Blood in the Body Reached and Purified Through the Foot Capillaries by New Discovery.

If you have rheumatism we want you to try the famous Magic Foot Drafts at our expense. They're curing all ages and conditions-after doctors and baths have flailed, without a spoonful of med-

They cured Gus L. Brock, Douglas, Ga of sciatic rheumatism in six days. Cured Mrs. J. R. Waite, Woodland, Ia after her hands and toes were drawn almost double, and after being five months unable to walk. Magic Foot Draft cured me entirely. I

is a wonderful thing. Rev. J. Holz, Chi-Cured G. H. Searle, Ill. Cent. R. R. Agent at Tucker, Ill., of sciatic rheumaism after he thought himself incurable Used Drafts two years ago. No return rheumatism. Ed. Ball, Leadville,

Words cannot express the good they have done me. E. Gay, Dublin, Ga. (Cured after suffering five years.) May God bless you for the wonderful Mrs. Sam Durham, Reidsville, We have letters from the above and

Drafts have cured. We believe they'll cure you. Send us your name, and we'll MAGIC

rect copy of my congratulatory order, No. 72. I am prepared to maintain its statements. I regret that my Adjutant did not send you a copy promptly, as he ought, and I thought he had. "John A. McClernand, Major-General."

Headquarters Department of the Ten-

Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 18, 1863. Special Orders, No. 164. "IV. Maj.-Gen. McClernand is ereby relieved from the command of he Thirteenth Army Corps. He will proceed to any point he may select in he State of Illinois, and report by letter to Headquarters of the Army for orders. Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord is nereby appointed to the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, subject to the approval of the President, and will immediately assume charge of the

"By order of Maj.-Gen. Grant; "Jno. A. Rawlins, Assistant Adju-

Upon its receipt Gen. McClernand re-plied that while he might justly chalenge Gen. Grant's authority, as he McClerhand, had been appointed by the President under a definite act of Con gress, he would obey and let the facts stated in his congratulatory order be made the subject of investigation. Dana reported in favor of the removal because in the event of Grant's dis ablement the chief command would devolve upon Gen. McClernand, a possibility that Gens. Sherman and McPherson and others deeply deplored, as liable to produce the most "pernicious consequences." Dana said the real cause for McClernand's removal was "his repeated disobedience of important orders, his general insubordinate disposition and his palpable incompetence for the duties of the position." ant orders, his general insubordinate disposition and his palpable incompe-tence for the duties of the position."

ant orders, his general insubordinate disposition and his palpable incompetence for the duties of the position."

Gen. Ord Appointed.

Maj.-Gen. Edward O. C. Ord was appointed to command the Thirteenth Corps and the designation was approved by the President. Gen. Ord was a professional soldier and no more. He was born in Maryland, appointed from the District of Columbia, and graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1839, the 17th in his class. The head of this class was Maj.-Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, who was killed at Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862, and Gen. Halleck was the third in the class. He served in the Seminole War as a Second Lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Art., was in California during the Mexican War, became Captain in 1850, commanded troops that went to Harper's Ferry at the time of the John Brown Raid, and was appointed Brigadler-General of Volunteers, Sept. 14, 1861. He was brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel for Dranesville and became Major-General of Volunteers, May 2, 1862. He commanded the left wing of Grant's army in the operations which resulted in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and received a brevet of Colonel for Iuka. He was severely wounded in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and received a brevet of Colonel for Iuka. He was severely wounded in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and received a brevet of Colonel for Iuka. He was severely wounded in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and received a brevet of Colonel for Iuka. He was severely wounded in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and received a brevet of Colonel for Iuka. He was severely wounded in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and received a brevet of Colonel for Iuka. He was severely wounded in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and the battles of Iuka and Corinth received a brevet of Colonel for Iuka. He was severely wounded in the battle of the Hatchie, and while convalescing country were at stake, risked them both was a member of the Military Commis- upon the fearful issue. sion to investigate Gen. Buell. He continued to command the Thirteenth feated his pursuers, captured several Corps until Oct. 28, 1863, when he was pieces of artillery, and presented to the compelled to go home on sick-leave, and beholders one of the grandest scenes July 21, 1864, he was put in command ever witnessed in the New World. July 21, 1864, he was put in command of the Eighteenth Corps, which he held until the close of the war, receiving to see, for one who had no friend or brother there." services, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. He became Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, July 26, 1866, was retired with the rank of Major-General, U. S. A., Jan. 28, 1881, and died July 22, "Washington During War Time." I

(To be continued.)

A CAVALRY BATTLEGROUND.

thoroughfare along the railroad line. Kilpatrick, accompanied by Pleasonton, had scarcely left Culpeper when Hamp-ton's legions made a furious attack upon his rear guard, with the hope of mustered out with the regiment. Corp'l breaking through upon them in column to scatter it, or of so retarding its Honor. The 12th Ohio belonged to the progress that a flanking column might Armies of the Shenandoah and West fall upon him before he could reach the safe shore of the Rappahannock.

Our infantry, which the previous day occupied this ground, had retired, leaving the cavalry to struggle out of the toils of the enemy as best it could. Gallantly repelling every attack of the enemy, our command moved on without expending much of its time and material, until opposite the residence of John Minor Botts, where a few regiments suddenly wheeled about, and, facing the pursuing foe, charged upon them with pistols and sabers, giving

repulse. On arriving at Brandy Station Kilpatrick found himself in a most critical

Buford, who had been sharply pur-

them a severe check and an unexpected

sued by Fitzhugh Lee's Division over the plains of Stevensburg, had retired more rapidly than Kilpatrick, and, unaware of his comrade's danger, had suffered Lee to plant his batteries on the high hills which commanded Kilpatrick's right, while the rebel troopers in three heavy lines of battle, held the only route by which Kilpatrick could retreat. Lee's sharpshooters also oc-cupied the woods in the immediate viinity of Kilpatrick's columns, where they were making themselves a source of great annoyance. To increase the danger of the situation, Stuart, by hard marching, had swung around to Kilpatrick's left, and had taken possession of a range of hills, planted batteries, and was preparing to charge down up-en the surrounded divisions below.

This was a situation to try the stoutest hearts. Nothing daunted, however by this terrific array of the enemy, Kilpatrick displayed that decision and daring which ever characterized him as a great cavalry leader, and proved him-self worthy of the brave men who composed his command. His preparation for the grand charge was soon com-

Forming his division into three lines of battle, he assigned the right to Da-vies, the left to Custer, and placing himself with Pleasonton in the center advanced with unwavering determination to the contest. Having approached to within a few yards of the enemy's lines in his front, he ordered his band to strike up a National air, to whose spirit-stirring strains was joined the blast of scores of bugles, ringing forth

With his usual daring, Davies was foremost in the fray, leading his command for the fourth time on this memorable field. To his men he addressed these stirring words:

"Soldiers of the First Brigade: I know you have not forgotten the example of your brave comrades who, in past en gagements here, were not afraid to die in defense of the Old Flag." Custer, the daring, terrible demon

that he was in battle, pulled off his cap and handed it to his orderly, then dashed madly forward in the charge, while his yellow locks floated like pennants on the breeze. Pennington and Elder handled their batteries with great DO YOU WANT IT? thousands of others that Magic Foot agility and success, at times opening huge gaps in the serried ranks of the

send us your hame, and we'll send you the Drafts by return mail, prepaid. Try them, then if you are satisfied, send us the price.

Fired to an almost divine potency, and with a majestic madness, this band of heroic troopers shook the air with their battle-cry, and dashed forward to meet the hitherto-exultant foe.

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Kilpatrick thus escaped disaster, de-

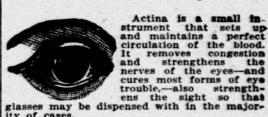
The 12th Ohio.

think every old soldier ought to have one of these books. I belonged to two regiments. I would like to see a sketch of the regiment in which I first enlisted, the 12th Ohio, in The National Tribune .- R. W. Beard, R. F. D. No. 2, Box

103, Mt. Orab, Ohio. the road to Sulphur Springs. Buford moved in the direction of Stevensburg, three years, and mustered out July 11, leaving Kilpatrick alone on the main 1864, with the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 23d Ohio. The first Colonel was John W. Lowe, killed in action, Sept. 10, 1861. He was succeeded by Col. Carr B. White, who was L. P. Kaltenback received a Medal of Virginia, and was temporarily in the Ninth Corps of the Army of the Poto-The 12th Ohio lost 96 men killed in battle and 79 died of disease.—Editor National Tribune.

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